BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1814, [NUMBER 1126

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

List of the Average Prices of Grain at Bombay and Subordinates for the Month of Feb. 1814.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.	KAIRA.	BAROACH.	SURAT.	SALSETTE.	BOMBAY.
	Seers Qr. Tank.	[pee	[pee		
Old Rice, 1st Sort,	8 2 Cutcha Seers per a Rs.	" - seers ₱ a Ru-	15 - Seers ₱ a Ru-	None.	None,
Ditto, 2d do.	11 3 do.	" - do.	18 - do.	None.	Do.
Ditto, 3d do.	12 1 - do.	" - do.	22 - do.	None.	Do.
New do. 1st do.	14 do.	15¾ - do-	18 - do.	2 3 50 per parah unbeaten,	Rs. Q. Rs.
Ditto, 2d do.	15 3 9 do.	17¼ - do.	23 - do.	2 3 0 - do.	4 2 00 per par. Beat.
Ditto, 3d do.	16 1 9 do.	18¾ - do.	30 - - do.	2 2 50 - do.	4 0 00 do. do.
Ditto, 4th do.	18 1 do.	21 - do.	34 - - do.	None,	3 3 00 do. do.
Red Rice,	19 3 - do.	26 - do.	35 - - do.	2 2 - - - do.	3 1 50 do. do.
Badjree,	17 13½ do.	23 - do.	32 - - do.	3 - - - do.	2 1 00 do. unbeat.
Wheat 1st Sort,	15 1 do.	20¾ - do.	25 - - do.	3 2 - - do.	3 3 00 per parah.
Ditto, 2d do.	16 12 - do.	22¾ - do.	27 - - do.	3 1 - - do.	4 1 00 do.
Doll, 1st do.	13 3 4½ - do.	17½ - do.	17 - do.	8 - - do.	3 3 00 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	15 1 6 do.	" - do.	18 - - do.	6 - - do.	6 0 00 do.
Mug,	22 9 do.	26 - do.	32 - - do.	3 1 - - do.	5 0 00 do.
Mutt,	32 - - do.	28½ - do.	30 - - do.	None,	2 2 50 do.
Oorid, 1st Sort,	20 1 4¼ do.	25 - do.	28 - - do.	3 1 - do.	3 2 00 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	21 2 do.	" - do.	30 - - do.	3 - - do.	3 0 00 do.
Cholla,	24 3 6 do.	25 - do.	27 - - do.	None.	None,
Bowtah,	23 2 - do.	" - do.	" - - do.	1 3 50 do.	Do.
Buntee,	29 3 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None,	Do.
Codrah,	29 3 - do.	" - do.	" - - do.	Do.	Do.
Codree,	19 3 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	Do.	Do.
Gowar, 1st Sort,	34 1 4½ do.	" - do.	26 - - do.	Do.	Do.
Ditto, 2d do.	38 1 6 do.	" - do.	27 - - do.	Do.	Do.
Gram,	24 1 6 - do.	23 - do.	34 - - do.	3 2 - - do.	4 1 50 do.
Cheno,	28 - do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None,	None,
Joar,	20 1 6 do.	26¾ - do.	35 - - do.	Do.	2 3 00 do.
Wall,	28 - do.	" - do.	32 - - do.	3 1 - do.	None,
Old Batty, 1st Sort,	15 2 do.	" - do.	35 - - do.	None.	Do.
Ditto, 2d do.	17 2 - do.	" - do.	40 - do.	Do.	Do.
Ditto, 3d do.	18 2 - do.	" - do.	48 - - do.	Do,	Do.
New do. 1st do.	22 3 - do.	27¾ - do.	38 - - do.	1 1 50 do.	1 1 60 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	24 1 do.	30¾ - do.	45 - do.	1 1 - do.	1 1 28 do.
Ditto 3d do.	25 - 9 do.	32 - do.	48 - - do.	1 - 80 do.	None,
Ditto, 4th do.	26 2 do.	35¾ - do.	52 - - do.	None,	Do.
Red Batty,	28 2 do.	45¾ - do.	55 - - do.	1 - 32 do.	1 0 80 do.

One Cutcha Seer weighing 40 Sicca or Ahmedabad Rupees, 39 Sicca Rupees equal to an English Pound—One Sicca Rupee weighing 178 grains.

Kaira, 28th February 1814.

E. IRONSIDE, *Magistrate.*

Broach, 28th Feb. 1814.

A° Broach maund of 40 Seers is equal to 39¼ English lbs.

J. ROMER, *Judge and Mag.*

Surat, 28th Feb. 1814.

N. B. A Surat maund of 40 Seers is equal to 37¾ English lbs.

T. A. KEATE, *Mag.*

Tannah, 28th Feb. 1814.

N. B. Grain is sold on Salsette by measure, and not by weight, as to the Northward: a Parah is equal to about 2¾ maunds Surat weight.

J. HALLETT, MAG.

Bombay, 22d Mar. 1814

N. B. Grain is sold on Bombay by measure & not by weight, as to the Northward: a Parah is equal to about 2¾ maunds Surat weight.

EDWARD W. HUNT *Sec, to the Com. of Markets*

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that a Seſſion of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Aſſociates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court Houſe in Bombay, on Thurſday the Fourteenth day of Apail next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Miſdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Iſland of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories ſubordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and alſo to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Miſdemeanors, Treſpaſſes, Wrongs, and Oppreſsions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majeſty's Britiſh ſubjects, in any of the Territories which now are ſubject to, or dependent upon the ſaid Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the ſaid Government.

And alſo that, at the ſame time and place, will be holden a Seſsion of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treaſons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Treſpaſſes, Miſdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all perſons bound to proſecute and give evidence at the above Seſsions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this 23d day of March, 1814.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN. SHERIFF.

Government Advertiſement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the General Quarterly Sale of WOOLLENS and METALS and other STORES as hereafter enumerated will take place on the 15th of April, at the Import Office, and the Sale, each day, will commence preciſely at noon.

WOOLLENS.

COARSE.

BLUE STRIPED.

Yellow Striped,
Popinjay,
Scarlet,
Aurora Striped,
Ditto White,
French Green,
Buff,
Sky Blue Cloth,
White in Grain,
Violet Purple,

FINE.

Scarlet,
Popinjay,

SUPERFINE.

White,
Blue,
Yellow,
Black,
Pompadour,

LONG ELLS.

Blue,
Green,
Yellow,
Red,
Scarlet,
Black,
Popinjay,

BROAD ELLS.

Popinjay,
Blue,

EMBOSSED CLOTH.

DOUBLE COLOURED.

—Scarlet, and Blue;

IRON ENGLISH.

" Bolts,
" Square Bundles,
" Round Bundles,
" Plates,
Tin,
Tin in Ingotts,
" in Bars,
Lead Flats,
—Red,
Steel,

COPPER.

Sheathing,
Thick,
Round,
Bolts,
Plates,
Japan,
Nails,
Bottoms,

WINDOW GLASS.

14 by 10 Inch Square,
12 by 10 do. do.
10 by 8 do. do.

The undermentioned Articles will be put up in small lots; the Woollens in ten yards, of the other descriptions, single Pieces, Pairs, or Dozens, on the days specified, for the convenience of Individuals, but this concession is not to interfere with the Standard Sales as prescribed in respect to General Purchasers.

26th.

MEDLEYS.

Blue,
Mixtures,
Greys,
Sky Blue,

FELT.

Scarlet,
Black,

VELVETS.

Blue,
Scarlet,
White Cotton,
Brown,
Crimson,
Black,
Figured,

27th.

LADY'S CLOTH.

Scarlet,
Green,
White,
Yellow,
Corbeau,
Pompadour,
Ratteens Blue,
" Bottle Green,
Pelisse Cloth Brown,
French Green,
Dark Brown,
Bottle Green,

KERSEYMERE.

White,
Black,
Pompadour,
Blue,
Buff,
Scarlet,

28th.

CAMBLETS.

Blue,
Scarlet,
Brown,
Black,
White,

THICKSETS.

White,
Slate,
Yellow,
Black,

BAIZE,

Green,
Blue,

29th.

Irish Linen,
Netting, Cotton, and Worsted, for Breeches or Pantaloons,
Cotton Stockings, Men's,
Bed Ticking,
Welch Flannel,
—White,
—Blue,
—Green,

31st

French Cambric,
Woollen Caps,
Dimity Coloured—for Waistcoats,
Fleecy Hosiery,
Linen, border Printed,
Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Shawl Cloth,
Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Silk Knitting,

2d May.

Adzes — Carpenters, Coopers,
Augers
Axes — Brad, Carpenters, Pick Double, Felling, Coopers, Pale,
Axletrees for Grinding Stones,
Bolts — Brass Spring, Iron Balcony,
Boxes Iron for Ironing Linen, — with 2 Heaters, " 1 Ditto, Stands,
Bick Iron Smiths,
Bung Borers Coopers,
Brass Supporters for Pictures,
Bell Hooks,
Brass Cocks for Butts,
Brass Square — For Chests, " Writing Escrutoires,
Compass — Caliper, Coopers,
Boat Chains, Crane Chains,
Chissels — Caulkers Carpenters, Cold,
Clambs — Brass for Chests, " for writing Escrutoires,
Brass Castors,
Corner Caps — Brass for Chests, " for writing Escrutoires,
Grinding Stones,
Gridiron fluted,
Hoop Iron of sorts,
Gauging Rods,
Hinges — Iron Side, Iron Garnet, Iron Hook, Brass Balcony, " Writing Escrutoires, " Side, " Chest,
Handles — Brsss Bureau, Iron Saw,
Hasps with Staple — Iron, Brass
Hammers — Small Coppering, Claw, Clench, Rivetting,
Hand Hatchets,
Key Rings,

2d May.

Jack Plane, — Single, Double,
Locks — Iron Drawers, " Bramah's door, Brass do. do. " Cupboard, " Writing Escrutoire,
Maulls — Pin, Double Headed, Top,
Mills — Coffee, Pepper,
Nails — Brass Varnished, " Wire, 4 Penny, 6 Do. 8 Do. 10 Do. 12 Do. 20 Do. 24 Do. 30 Do. 40 Do. Spike, Scupper,
Nails, — Deck, Tacks, Boat, Brad,
Oil Leather Preservative,
Pestle and Mortars, — Brass, Marble,
Still Punches,
Plane Iron,
Plyers,
Pins, — Brass Hat, " Cloak,
Rat Traps, — Spring, Wire,
Saws, — Sawsets, Male, Cotton, Fish, Crosscut, Wihp, Hand,
Shears, of Sizes,
Vices, — Bench, Standing, Hand,
Wire Brass.

The value of the Lots of Goods to be sold, will be fixed, for the convenience of the Purchasers, at a Standard of from one thousand to ten thousand Rupees; the latter amount, will not be exceeded of any account, unless it should be for an Article not capable of being divided.

The Goods will be sold to the highest bidder, and 10 per cent must be paid down by the purchaser as a security for the clearance of the goods purchased.

The Goods to be paid for as cleared, and no discount will be admitted on prompt payment.

The English hundred weight to be received for three Surat Maunds.

The public are hereby assured that no private or intermediate sales of the Company's Europe Imports will be made, on any consideration whatever, until the next Quarterly General Sales, except of damaged goods.

The Goods purchased at one sale to be cleared before the period fixed for the ensuing one, in failure of which, the 10 per cent deposit, will be forfeited to, and the uncleared goods resold on account of, the Company at each ensuing sale.

The Goods purchased are permited to be exported to any of the British Dependencies in India, as well as the Ports in the Persian Gulph; (the exclusive Trade to which, as hitherto retained in regard to European Staples on their own account by the Hon'ble Company, is now intended and may be considered as, qualifiedly laid open) since, as it is not meant to consign, in future British, Imports, to any, of the Stations subordinate to the Presidency, for sale on account of Government, those Markets will therefore remain open to the purchasers at the Company's sales at the Presidency, but not to other Importers on private Ships from Great Britain, as far as respects the Trade to the Gulph of Persia.

No Woollens or Metals are, however allowed to be exported from the Presidency to China.

These conditions will be strictly adhered to, or timely notice given of any alteration to which they may become liable; nor will any indulgence of an extension of the limited period for the clearance of the goods be conceded.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

R. TORIN,
C. SHUBRICK,
Committee of General Sales.

BOMBAY, 1st, April 1814.

શરકારી જાહેર ખબર થાએ

એવીજે જંનરાલ ફોવાટરલી શેલ આને તરણ મછીનાંનો લીલાંકુ બનાત વ ધાતુ વં બીજી જીનશો ઇંઠલ લખા પરમાંણે તારીખ ૧૫ મી આપરેલ શે ને ૧૮૧૪ ઇ ઇમપોરટ કારીશમાં થા શે તે લીલાંકુ કર દંને બપોરે શ્રુ થાશે

બનાત જારી

આશમાંની માંજરા ફોરની જર ડી માંજરા ફોરની પોપટનાં રંગની નારંગી ઢેબરા ફોરની નારંગી માંજરી ફોરની નારંગી શપેદ ફોરની કુરી ફરાંશીશી આશમાંની જગાવી વેનગરેન આરંજ પરપલ વએલેટ *

શાારી

નારંગી પોપટ રંગી *

કુચી

કુજલી આશમાંની પીલી કાલી જાંબુનાં રંગની *

પટુ લાંબી

આશમાંની કુરી પીલી લાંબી નારંગી કાલી પોપટના રંગની *

પટુ પોલા પનાંની

પોપટના રંગની આશમાંની *

એબાશીટ બનાત

બેરંગી

નારંગી વં આશમાંની *

અંગરેજી લોકુ

બોલટ ચોરશ તથા ગોલ પેલટ શ બારા ટીન ટીન ઇગાટ ટીન બારનુ શીશુ શેકુર તીખુ તાંબુ રીટીગનુ જાકુ ગોલ બોલટ ચાબ્રી જાપંન ખીલા બાટમ *

ખીરબ્રીની કાચો

ચોરશ૧૪ તથા૧૦ ઇચ તથા ૧૨ તથા૧૦ ઇચ તથા૧૦ તથા૮ *

કેઠે બખેલી જીનશોનાં નાંકાંનાં નાં કાંનાં લાટ તેમધે બનાતના લાટ વાર ૧૦ કરીને તથા બીજી જાતના જીનશ નાં લાટ એક એક કટકો તથા જો ર ૧ તથા દજન પરમાંણે કરીને ખરીદા રોની કીમત માફક દારો મુકરર કીધે લોકે તે દારે વેચશે પંણ કુજારથી તે દ શ કુજાર કુપીઆ શ્રુકી લાટ કરીને ખ રીદારોને માલ વેચશે માંઠે બખુકે તેથી શમન નથી *

તા. ૨૬

મીડલી આશમાંની લેલી રાખી આશમાંની પ્લેટ નારંગી કાલી

મંબઇ માલ

આશમાંની નારંગી શપેડ શ્રુતી બરોન ફીરમજી કાલી ચીતરેલી

તા. ૨૭ મી

લેડી કલાથ

નારંગી કુરી શપેડ પીલી ફોરબીઆ જાંબુડી આશમાંની રાટી નની બાટલીના રંગની નીલી પેલીશી બરોન કરાંશીશી કુરી ડાર ક બરોન બાટલીના રંગની કુરી *

કાશમીર

શપેડ કાલી પાંપડોર કુરી આશમાંની જગાવી નારંગી *

તા. ૨૮

કામબલીટ

આશમાંની નારંગી બરોન કાલી શપેડ *

થીકરોટ

શપેદ શલેટ પીલી કાબી *

બેજ

કુરી આશમાંની *

તા. ૨૯ મી

એરીશ લેનીન જાલીનુ શ્રુત તથા વરશટીડ બીરબીશની તથા પેટલુને કીન *

શ્રુતરી ઇશટાકીન મરદાની તબા ઇનુ કાપડ *

વેલય કલાંનેલ શપેડ આશમાં ની કુરી *

તા. ૩૧ મી

કરાંશીશી કાંમરીક જોકરી ટોપી ઓ ડીમીટી રંગા રંગીન વાશકુટ શાકુ કલરશેર શેરી *

મોટી કીનારીનુ છાપેલી લેનીન કામરીકનો કુમાલ શાલનુ કાપડ રે શમી કુમાલ રેશમી જાલી *

તા. ૧ એપ્રે

અડજશ શ્રુતારના કુપરના આ ગર *

કુરાડો

પોલી શ્રુતારની બમણી પ્રેલી ગ કુપરની જાંબી *

કુતીકારો પજારવાના કતરાના આશો બોલટ પીતલી કમાણેનાં જોડાંનાં બીલકોની *

લજનીન કરવાના જોડાંનાં બાકશો ૨ ઇટ ૧ ઇટ ઇશટાંડ *

કુવારોની એરંનો બંગબારશ કુપ રનાં *

પીતલના વીરા પીકટરોનાં કોજ તાં બરાશ કાકશ બટના પીતલી ચાપડા પેટીના ઇશકોતરીના *

કપાશ

કાલીકટ કુપરની *

બોટોની શાંકલો તથા કરેનશાકબો ઢીણીઓ કલકાની શ્રુતારોની કોલડ ખુણાના ચાપડા પીતલી પે ટીના વીશકોતરીના કીઆશટર પી તલના કોના પીતલના પેટીના વી શકોતરીના જાતણી કતરની જોડાં ની ગરબ કુપ અમેરન તરફ તરાંની ગાંગીગરાડ *

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

ખીજાડારૂં

ખોડાંનાં-બાજુનાં-ખોડાંનાં-ગારનેડ-ખોડાંનાં-કુડ-પીતલના-ફાટશુના-વીશફોતરીના-પીતલી-બાજુના-પીતલી-પેટીના-પીતળી *

ફેડખ

બીરોના-પીતલી-બાજુના-ખોડાંનાં-ફડી-તથા-નચુડા-ખોડાંનાં-તથા-પીતલની *

ફથોડા

નાંખુ-જડવાના-ફલા-ફીલી-નીટો-રીવીટ-ફરવાના *

કુરાડીઓ-હાતની *

કુચીની-ફરી *

તા. 3 મેએ

બાફપલેન-એફેરી-બમની *

ટાલાં

ખોડાંનાં-ખણના-બરમા-બારનાંણાં-પીતલી

બરમા-ફબદના-બફવાની-ઇશ-ફોતરીના *

ફથોડા

મેખી-બેમોડાંનાં-ખોડાંના-દરાતાનાં-બાતણી-ફારીની-મરીની *

ખીલા

પીતલી-માંથાંનાં-પીતલી-તાતનાં-૪ પેની- ૬ પેની- ૮ પેની- ૧૦ પેની- ૧૨ પેની- ૨૦ પેની- ૨૪ પેની- ૩૦ પેની- ૪૦ પેની- ઇશપેફ-ઇશફપર *

ખીલા

ડેફ-ટેફશ-ખોટ-બંશાડ *

ચોમડાંને-લગાડવાનુ-તેલ

ખલબતા

પીતલી-શફેદ-ફતરાના *

હેલ-પેંસીશ

મજેન-અમેરન-પલમેરશ *

મેખો

પીતલની-ચપટી *

ઉદરનાં-પીનરાં

ફમાંણોનાં-તારના *

શાશોટ-મેલ-ફપાશાના *

શાશ

ફીશ-ફરાશફટ-વેફીપ-હેડ *

શરેશ-બાત-બાતના *

વેશ્ન

બોફો-ઇશટાંડો-દશાતા- પીતલની-તાર *

બાટ-વેચશે-તેની-ફીમત-ખરી-દારની-ફીમત-આપફ-રૂપીઆ-એફ-હજારથીતે-રૂપીઆ-દશ-હજાર-તોરીફ-ઠરાવશે-દશ-હજારથી-વતી-ફીમત-થાએ તેવો-બાટ-નફી-ફરશે-પેણ-જે-જનશને બીગર-ફરાનો-ન-ધટે-તેનો-બાટ-જીઆદા-ફીમતનો-થશે *

જોફોજ-શારી-ફીમત-આપવા-કુલો રેફશે-તેને-માલ-વેચાતો-આપશે-ને-તે ઉને-દર-શેફરે-ટકા ૧૦ માલ-વેચાતો-લીધો-હશે-તે-વખારમાંથી-ફાડવા-શા 3-નાંખી-નીમો-રાખવા *

જે-માલ-વખારમાંથી-બાર-ફાડશે-તે-માલનાં-પજશા-આપીને-માલ-બાર ફોડવો-તે-જે-પજશા-આપતા-જશે-તે નાં-વીમાજ-બદાવ-ભગરે-આપશે-નફી

અંગારેજી-હુનદરવટ-શ્રુરતી-મેન 3 લેખે-તોલી-લીજીએ *

શરવેને-ખબર-એવીજે-શરકારી-વીલાએતી-માલ-વેચવા-કુટફબ-વીકરી-ફોદરલી-શેલ-આને-તરણ-મફીનાંનો-લીલાંહુ-થાએ-તાં-શ્રુધી-ફરશ્રુ-નફી-પંણ-ખરાબ-માલ-થએલોહે-તે-વેચો-જશે

જે-માલ-પેલી-વીકરીમાં-ખરીદ-કીધો-હશે-તે-માલ-આવતી-વીકરીનોદારો-નીમીઓ-હશે-તેની-અગાહુ-ફાડીલફજાએ-નફી-લેજ-ગીઆતો-ટકા ૧૦નો-નાંખીન-રાખેઓહે-તે-શરકાર-દાખબ-થાશે-ને-જે-માલ-રહેલો-હશેતે-આવતી-વીકરીમો-શરકારનાં-ફીશાબે-વેચો-જશે *

જે-માલ-ખરીદ-ફરશેતે-ફી દુશતાંતમાં-અંગારેજી-ચુબફમાં-લેજજવાને-કુફમ-આપશે-ને-અરબશતાંતનાં-તાબુકામાં-અબુશોર-તથા-બશરા-વગેરાં-તાંહાં લેજજવાને-કુફમ-આપશે-એ-મફાંનોમો-વીકાએતી-માલ-લેજજવાની-મનાબ-આજ-દંન-શ્રુધી-હતી-જે-શરકાર-પોતાનાં-ફીશાબે-મોકબતો-હતો-હવે-એ-તારીખથી-નફી-મોકલીને-વેપારીઓને-માલ-તે-મફાંનમાં-બજારાએ-એશરકારની-મતબબ-તે-૧૧૩- વીલાએતી-માલ-અજનાં-તાબુકામોથી-બાહેરનાં-મુબુકમાં-શરકારનાં-હવબનમાંમો-વેચવા-નફી-જશે-તે-૧૧૩-તે-મફાંનો-શરકારી-માલ-વેચતો-લેશે-તેને-તાંહાં-મોકલવાને-ફામ-બાગશે-પેણ-જે-ફાંબ-માલ-વીલાએતથી-વેપારી-બારફશેમોલાવીઓ-હશે-તે-માલને-ફરાંતનાં-મુબકમાં-બજારવાને-રના-નથી *

બંનાત-વ-ધાતુ-એ-જીનશ-અફીથી બંદર-ચીનમાં-બજારવાનો-કુફમ-નથી

ઉપર-બખેલા-ફરાર-પરમાણે-ચાલવુને-જુફબ-ફંમી-બારાતી-ફરવુ-હશે-તેની-બબર-પરથમ-આપી-જશે-ને-માલ ફાડવાને-મુદત-નીમેલીહે-તેમાં-વદતીમુદત-આપવાની-પરમાનગી-થાશેનફી

તા. ૧ આપરેલ-શને ૧૮૧૪ અંગારેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt. In the Office of Country Correfpondence.

શ્રી

બનશ્રગીબ્યાણીનફોઘનઘોજે

કોલીજિબંનજશ્રબઅિપઠબનઉ બેશ્ર બ્યજબે તીનમણીબ્યાચેંશ્રેન્નિ ઘમનઘિણીપજીબ્ન જીનબ્ઘઉ ઉણી બ્યાપ્રસબેતાજીફ ૧૬ સાફે ઘબજીશ્ર ઇંજ ૧૮૧૪ ઇંમપોઠઘિમી બાતઘિઈંશ્રઘનણીપબણીપ્રગીઘોનપ્ર ઘમ્રપન ણીશ્રઘિઈંશ્ર

ઘમનમણી

ઘબસ્રનીસબજ્ઞપ્રીમગી બઈંસ્ર જમપ્રીમગી પોળઠનંગી મનંગી ઢેઘમપ્રીમગી મનંગી સબજ્ઞ પ્રીમગી મનંગી બેંજ્ઞઘપ્રીમગી ઘીનરીપ્રમંણીબી ઘબસ્રની મગણી પેનગ્રેશ બનબ્રશ પઈશ્રેઠ

ચાંગઉ

મનંગી ઘીનણી પોળઠનંગી ચેચી

બેંજ્ઞેઘ ઘબસ્રની બીપઉ પ્રબી મંઘઉ

ઘતુરૂંચી

ઘબસ્રની ઘીનણી બીપઉ પ્રબી મનંગી પ્રબી પોળઠનંગી

ઘતુરંઘંબનેચી

પોળઠનંગી ઘબસ્રની

ઈંઘેણીડઘમત

ઘમનણીનંગી

મનગીપઘબસ્રની

ઈંગ્રેજીગ્રેફેડ

ઘેશ્રઠ ચોનબ પબવેશ્રે ચાબ્ન્યા ગીબ ઘીનમને પ્રીતાબન બીમ ઘેંજીન તીફે

તાઘેં

બીધીગંચે મડે પબવેશ્રે ઘેશ્રઠ બશ્રેઠબ બ્યાબનં બીફે ઘઠમબ

બીડબ્ન્યાચ્યાપ્રચા

૧૪|૧૦ ઈંચેચોનબ ૧૨|૧૦ ઈંચે ૧૦|૮ ઈંચે

ઘેઉ ઉણીશ્રેબ્યાણીનણાબ્નઘબ બેબ્નઠબ્માતઘબ્નતીચે બ્નઠબનઘઘ પ્રબ્સજોમબ્સબનપણીબબ્તીચા ગીબ બશ્રેબ્નશ્રેબ્નજીબ્નડાપબ્મેડ શ્રેબ્ન પ્રીબ્ચડબનપ્રબ્સજે મબ્સનં ચોમીઘઘ બ્નચેણમબ્ધે પ્રબ્સજેણીપબ્ત જોમી બ્નઘશ્રે ત્યાબ્મેણીબીપ્રીબ્યા મતીબ્ત બનજીઠમબ્નપાણીબનતે ઘઘઠબ્ન બબ્સબશ્રેબ્સબનેંબ્ત બ્નઠમબ્સનબ્ચોમીબ ઘબ્નબ્મબ્સબ્તીંપ્રીતીબ્મબ્ણુનઉણીશ્રેબ્ન ઘશ્રેબ્યાણીબંમઠબ્નણી

તારીખ 2૯

મીડઉઘબ્સની પ્રીતાબ્મેઉ પ્રીતા બ્નબી ઘબ્નશ્રણનંગી બ્નશ્રેઠ બ્નનગીપ્રીતાબ્નળી

મબેબ્સબ્ત

ઘબ્સની પ્રીતાબ્નનંગી પ્રીતા બબ્મેઠબ્ણીતી પ્રીતાબ્રેન પ્રીતા પ્રીનબ્નીપી પ્રીતાબ્નળી પ્રીતાબ્ની નબબ્તેઉ

તારીખ 27

ફેડીબ્નબ્નઘ

પ્રીતાબ્નંનગી પ્રીતાણીનબ્ની પ્રીતાબ બ્મેઉ ફબ્નેઠબ્નબ્ન ચેણીબ્નબ્ન બ્નબ્નઠબ્નચે બ્નઠબનઘઘ પ્રબ્સજોમબ્સબનપણીબબ્તીચા ગીબ બશ્રેબ્નશ્રેબ્નજીબ્નડાપબ્મેડ શ્રેબ્ન પ્રીબ્ચડબનપ્રબ્સજે મબ્સનં ચોમીઘઘ બ્નચેણમબ્ધે પ્રબ્સજેણીપબ્ત જોમી બ્નઘશ્રે ત્યાબ્મેણીબીપ્રીબ્યા મતીબ્ત બનજીઠમબ્નપાણીબનતે ઘઘઠબ્ન બબ્સબશ્રેબ્સબનેંબ્ત બ્નઠમબ્સનબ્ચોમીબ ઘબ્નબ્મબ્સબ્તીંપ્રીતીબ્મબ્ણુનઉણીશ્રેબ્ન ઘશ્રેબ્યાણીબંમઠબ્નણી

તારીખ 2૯

મીડઉઘબ્સની પ્રીતાબ્મેઉ પ્રીતા બ્નબી ઘબ્નશ્રણનંગી બ્નશ્રેઠ બ્નનગીપ્રીતાબ્નળી

મબેબ્સબ્ત

ઘબ્સની પ્રીતાબ્નનંગી પ્રીતા બબ્મેઠબ્ણીતી પ્રીતાબ્રેન પ્રીતા પ્રીનબ્નીપી પ્રીતાબ્નળી પ્રીતાબ્ની નબબ્તેઉ

તારીખ 27

ફેડીબ્નબ્નઘ

પ્રીતાબ્નંનગી પ્રીતાણીનબ્ની પ્રીતાબ બ્મેઉ ફબ્નેઠબ્નબ્ન ચેણીબ્નબ્ન બ્નબ્નઠબ્નચે બ્નઠબનઘઘ પ્રબ્સજોમબ્સબનપણીબબ્તીચા ગીબ બશ્રેબ્નશ્રેબ્નજીબ્નડાપબ્મેડ શ્રેબ્ન પ્રીબ્ચડબનપ્રબ્સજે મબ્સનં ચોમીઘઘ બ્નચેણમબ્ધે પ્રબ્સજેણીપબ્ત જોમી બ્નઘશ્રે ત્યાબ્મેણીબીપ્રીબ્યા મતીબ્ત બનજીઠમબ્નપાણીબનતે ઘઘઠબ્ન બબ્સબશ્રેબ્સબનેંબ્ત બ્નઠમબ્સનબ્ચોમીબ ઘબ્નબ્મબ્સબ્તીંપ્રીતીબ્મબ્ણુનઉણીશ્રેબ્ન ઘશ્રેબ્યાણીબંમઠબ્નણી

તારીખ 2૯

મીડઉઘબ્સની પ્રીતાબ્મેઉ પ્રીતા બ્નબી ઘબ્નશ્રણનંગી બ્નશ્રેઠ બ્નનગીપ્રીતાબ્નળી

મબેબ્સબ્ત

ઘબ્સની પ્રીતાબ્નનંગી પ્રીતા બબ્મેઠબ્ણીતી પ્રીતાબ્રેન પ્રીતા પ્રીનબ્નીપી પ્રીતાબ્નળી પ્રીતાબ્ની નબબ્તેઉ

તારીખ 27

ફેડીબ્નબ્નઘ

પ્રીતાબ્નંનગી પ્રીતાણીનબ્ની પ્રીતાબ

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON MONDAY NEXT,

THE Furniture and Effects of a Gentleman leaving the Settlement Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couchs, &c.

About 20 Dozen of Excellent London Particula Madeira.

30 Dozen of Pale Ale well up in Bottle

At 12 O'clock will be sold a Horse Buggy and Harness complete, and a Second hand Charriot.

A Double poled Tent lined with Chintz nearly new.

A Single Pole Do. in Excellent repair &c. &. &c.

Bombay 2d April 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

HAVE for Prive Sale, Some Bengal Table Cloths and Towels lately received, the Table Cloths of 20, 15, 12, 7½ and 5 Cubits in length, the Towels of different qualities.

Bombay, 2d April 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

HAVE for Private Sale, on Commission a new and Complete Spirit Level on a Triangular Stand for Land Surveying. Price 150 Rupees.

Bombay, 2d April 1814.

G. HIGGS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

From the Gulph of Persia

A LARGE LOT

OF FINE STRONG

BONEY HORSES,

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

Bombay, 1st April 1814.

F. TOMKINS,

WILL SELL BY AUCTION

THIS DAY,

VARIOUS Articles of Furniture consisting of Couches, Chairs and Tables of different discriptions, Plain and Cut Glass, Plain and Plated Ware, a few Currabhoys of fine old Sheraz Wine, 30 Dozen of Madeira, Coniac Brandy and Jamaica Rum, and 12 Dozen of good Beer, together with Sundry Europe Goods. At 12 o'clock 2 Saddle Horses, &c.

Bombay, 1st April 1814.

FIRST MADRAS GOVERNMENT *LOTTERY.*

NUMERICAL List of PRIZES, drawn to the Tickets in the First Class of the above Lottery, Sold by Messrs. FORBES and Co.

No. 6179 *a Prize of* 20 *Star Pagodas.*

Prizes of 15 *Star Pagodas each.*

Nos. 6059 6064 6076 6082 6090 6108 6123 6127 6147 6163 6169 6177 6198 6202 6217 6218 and 6220.

Messrs. FORBES and Co. have received the Tickets in the Second Class of this Lottery, corresponding with the Numbers Sold by them and not drawn in the First Class, which may be had on application at their Office until the 16th instant, at Rupees 45 each, ready money.

BOMBAY,

1st April 1814.

TENTH Calcutta Lottery.

LIST OF PRIZES drawn amongst the Tickets of this Lottery, disposed of by Messrs. SHOTTON, CALDER and Co. at Bombay.

No. 5004 *Prize of* 20,000 *Sicca Rs*

2441 — 10,000 — do.

5092 — 5,000 — do.

Prizes of 125 *Sicca Rupees.*

2403	2404	2411	2416	2419
2422	2423	2427	2430	2432
2433	2435	2438	2440	2448
2449	2451	2455	2456	2459
2470	2475	2477	2479	2482
2484	2487	2488	2489	2490
2491	2500	4403	4408	4411
4414	4418	4430	4436	4439
4440	4446	4447	4449	4452
4453	4455	4458	4460	4462
4468	4471	4476	4478	4484
4487	4489	4494	1495	5003
5005	5008	5009	5017	5018
5020	5021	5026	5037	5043
5044	5047	5054	5056	5061
5063	5065	5078	5081	5083
5088.				

(Signed) A. TROTTER,

Superintendent of Calcutta Lotteries

CALCUTTA,

the 11th March 1814.

The above PRIZES will be discharged at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON, CALDER and Co. at 110 Bombay Rupees per 100 Siccas, after a deduction of 12 per Cent. in conformity with the first Article of the Scheme; making a payment of Bombay Rupees 121 for each Prize of 125 Siccas.

Bombay, 2d April 1814.

A CARD.

NEXT Friday being Good Friday, it is particularly requested that all Advertisements intended for insertion in the COURIER *of Saturday the 8th may be sent to the* COURIER OFFICE *by 3 o'clock on Thursday the 6th:*

THE COURIER *BOMBAY.*

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26th MARCH 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, considering a knowledge of the Guzerattee Language to be equally useful with that of the other Languages mentioned in the Hon'ble Court's Letters of the 30th January 1805 and 3d September last, is pleased to assign the same Reward of (500) five hundred Rupees to such Officers, as may be reported on examination to be proficient in it within two years after their arrival in India; but this Regulation is not to have retrospective effect.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,

Sec. to Govt.

On Thursday evening the Eliza, Captain Babcock, arrived from the Gulph, but having left Bussora on the day after the departure of the Vestal, this vessel brings no additional News.

We have selected some further Extracts from the English papers of September and October, for this day's publication: the Supplement of our last paper, published on Tuesday, having nearly exhausted the more interesting articles of the Franckfort Journals, we have not for the present made any further translations from them. We were surprized at the scantiness of the English intelligence contained in these Journals, especially as the communication between the Continent and England has been now so open for several months past; but probably, the extraordinary & rapid changes of Continental Politics, and the succession of unusual and important events, which have constantly engaged the attention of Europe during the end of the year 1813, have also tended to obscure and render of comparatively little importance, the domestic News which must have been received at Franckfort in November and December; we particularly allude to the debates in Parliament, after the opening of the Session on the 4th of November, of which no Extracts are given. We hope, that the arrival of the President Frigate will soon enable us to supply this deficiency; and from the accounts we have received of the probable period of her departure, we think we may fairly expect, her in the course of a few days.

ARRIVED.—Lieut. Little, B. E. R.
Ensign Dunbabin, B. E. R.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. John Low, Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen. M. E.
Lieut. Tweedy, 4th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—March 25th, Hon. Company's Extra Ship Lord Forbes, Captain Lewis Owen Edwards, from Bengal.

Do. do.—Ship Minerva, Captain John Anderson, from Bengal.

Ship Ann, Captain C. Penberthey, from Madras.

SAILED.—March 27th, Brig Perseverance, Captain Ele Sorelie, to Columbo.

28th,—Hon. Company's Cruizer Mercury, Lieut. Thomas Blast, to Surat.

Ship Castlereagh, Captain M. Laing, to Malabar Coast and England.

29th Ditto Ship Union, Captain William Hicks, for Batavia.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 21st ultimo, the lady of Dr. Stewart, President of the Medical Board, of a son.

On the 25th ultimo, the Lady of Sir Roger de Faria, of a Daughter.

On the 26th ultimo, the lady of Capt. Josiah Stewart, of the Madras Establishment of a son.

On Saturday the 26th ultimo, the lady of Major Haynes of H. M. 47th Regiment of a son.

GENERAL MOREAU.

LETTER FROM GENERAL MOREAU TO HIS WIFE.

(Translation)

MY DEAR LOVE,—At the battle of Dresden, three days ago, I had both my legs carried off by a cannon ball.

That scoundrel Buonaparte is always fortunate.

The amputation was performed as well as possible.

Though the army has made a retrograde movement, it is not at all the consequence of defeat, but from a want of *ensemble*, and in order to get nearer General Blucher.

Excuse my hasty writing. I love and embrace you with all my heart.

Rapatel will finish. V. M.

MADAME,—The General permits me to write to you on the same sheet on which he has sent you a few lines. Judge of my grief and regret by what he has just told you.

From the moment he was wounded, I have not left him, nor will I leave him till he is perfectly cured. We have the greatest hopes; and I who know him, am certain we shall save him. He supported the amputation with heroic courage without fainting. The first dressing has been taken off, and the wounds have a good appearance. He had only a slight access of fever when the suppuration took place, and it has considerably diminished.

Forgive these details; they are as painful to me to give, as they will be to you to receive—I have stood in need of all my fortitude for the last four days, and shall still stand in need of it. Rely upon my care, my friendship, and upon all the sentiments with which both of you have inspired me—Don't alarm yourself—I need not tell you to exert your courage. I know your heart.

I will neglect no opportunity to write to you—The Surgeon has just assured me, that if he continue to go on as well, he will be able in five weeks to go out in a carriage.

Madame and respectable friend, farewell—I am miserable. Kiss poor Isabelle for me.

Your most devoted servant,

Laun, Aug. 30, 1813. RAPATEL.

SEPT. 1.—He is going on well, and is easy.

MURDER.

A Mayo paper contains the following interesting narrative of the discovery of a murder:—

"The declaration of George Smith, William Smith, and James Smith, who were lately executed at Longford, for the murder of James Reilly a pedlar, near Lanesborough has been published. It gives the following description of the inhuman crime for which they suffered:

"The discovery of this murder, as decreed by the Almighty, was made by Margaret Armstrong, the wife of Serjeant Armstrong, of the 27th regiment of foot, on the recruiting service in Athlone. She was going to her husband when she was overtaken by this pedlar. He asked her how far she was going? She answered, 'to Athlone, to her husband, and said it was getting late, and being scarce of money, she would make good her way that night.' He then replied, "My poor woman, let not that hurry you—I am going to Athlone myself, and there is a lodging at the next cross, at which I mean to stop; be advised and go no farther to night, and I will pay your expences." When they came to the house, he asked for a bed for himself, and another for the woman, and called for supper; when that was over he paid the bill, and taking out his pocket-book, he counted 15l., which he gave in charge to George Smith, and retired to bed; the woman likewise went to her's; the family sat up till twelve; after which, when the man was fast asleep, and all was silent, we (the three Smiths) went into the room where the man lay; we dragged him out of bed, and cut his throat from ear to ear; we saved his blood in a pewter dish, and put the body into a flaxseed barrel, among feathers, in which we covered it up.

"Take care and do the same with the woman," said our mother. We accordingly went to her bedside, and saw her hands extended out of the bed; we held a candle to her eyes, but she did not stir during the whole time, as God was on her side, for had we supposed that she had seen the murder committed by us, she would have shared the same fate with the deceased. Next morning when she arose, she asked was the man up? We made answer, that he was gone two hours before, left six pence, for her, and took her bundle with him. "No matter," said she, "for I

shall see him in Athlone." When she went away, I, (G. Smith) dressed myself in my sister's clothes, and having crossed the fields, met her. I asked her how far she was going? She said to Athlone, I then asked her where she lodged? she told me at one Smith's, a very [illegible] house, where she met very good entertainment." "That house bears a bad name," said I; "I have not that to say of them." said she, "for they gave me good usage." It was not long until we saw a serjeant and two recruits coming up the road, upon which she cried out, "Here is my husband coming to meet me; he knew I was coming to him." I immediately turned off the road, and went back to the house. When she met her husband she fainted, and on recovering, she told him of the murder, and how she escaped with her life. The husband went immediately, and got guards and had us taken prisoners; the house was searched, and the mangled body found in the barrel."

The *Moniteur* of the 1st of October contains a letter from the Emperor to the Duke of Massa, the Grand Judge and Minister of Justice, dated Dresden, the 14th of August, relative to great peculations committed in the receipt and management of the octroi or revenue of the city of Antwerp, for which certain persons were tried, and acquitted by a Jury, whose verdict was afterwards annulled by a *Senatus Consultum;* also the harangue of the Counsellor of State Count Boulay, on presenting the Senate the project of the *Senatus Consultum* and the report made by the Senator Count Chasset, in the name of the commission charged to examine the said project of a *Senatus Consultum*.

It appears from these reports, that peculations had been committed in the receipt and management of the revenues of the city of Antwerp, to the amount of 1,867,936 livres, and that the principal authors of, and accomplices in, this enormous dilapidation, were the Sieur Werbrook, the former Maire of Antwerp, and the Sieurs Lacoste, Marescal, Biard, and Petit. A prosecution was instituted against these, but the jury, it is alledged, betraying their oaths, delivered themselves up publicly to the most shameful corruption, and gave a verdict of acquittal, condemning the city to pay all the costs of the prosecution. The Emperor being informed of this, appointed a Committee to enquire into these facts, and a Senatus Consultum was passed, annulling the verdict of the jury, and appointing an Imperial Court to take cognisance of the crime of [illegible] which should decide in assembled [illegible] without the intervention of a [illegible] Counsellor of State [illegible] Constitution, [illegible] that the [illegible] tenders [illegible] said in [illegible] annul [illegible] attack the [illegible] the fifty [illegible] Title 13 of Art. 53. it is [illegible] Senate may suspend for five years [illegible] of jurors in the departments, should [illegible] measure be necessary." In Sec. 2. it is even authorised "when circumstances require, to declare departments out of the constitution." If the Senate has these powers, says the Report, it must also possess that of suspending a jury in a case of this importance.

The following is the letter, on this subject, from the Emperor to the Grand Judge and Minister of Justice:—

"M. Duke de Massa, our Grand Judge and Minister of Justice,

We have learned, with the greatest pain, the scandalous scene which has taken place at Brussels at the Assizes of the Imperial Court. Our good city of Antwerp, after having lost several millions by the public and avowed depredation of the octroi (revenue) has lost its cause, and been condemned in costs. The jury in this case has not corresponded to the confidence reposed in it by the law, and several jurors, disregarding their oaths, have given themselves up to the most shameful corruption. In this case, though it is according to our principles and our wish, that our tribunals should administer justice with the greatest independence, yet as they administer it in our name, and for the discharge of our conscience, we cannot appear to be ignorant of, and tolerate such a scandal, nor permit corruption to triumph and walk with head erect in our good Cities of Brussels and Antwerp.

"Our intention is, that, on the receipt of the present letter, you should direct our Imperial Attorney at the Court of Brussels to assemble the Judges who presided at the Session of the Assizes, and to draw up a [illegible] verbal, in form of an enquiry, of what [illegible] within their knowledge, and what they think relative to the scandalous verdict of the Jury in the affair in question. Our intention is that you make known to our Imperial Attorney at the Court of Brussels that the judgment of the Court, given in consequence of the said verdict of the jury, must be considered as suspended; that in consequence the persons accused must be again returned under the hand of justice; and their goods be again placed under sequestration. In fine, our intention is, that, by virtue of sec. 4. of article 55. of title 5, of the constitutions of the Empire, you should present us in a privy council, which we authorise our dear and well beloved spouse the Regent to hold, and preside at a projet of a *Senatus Consultum*, annulling the judgment of the Court of Assize at Brussels, and sending this affair to our Court of Appeal, which shall appoint an Imperial Court, before which the proceedings shall be recommenced, and judged les chambres reunis, and without a Jury. We wish that if corruption is active to elude the power of the laws, the corrupters may know, that the laws in their wisdom have provided for every thing. Our intention is, also, that you should give instructions to our Imperial Attorney, who shall be authorised to that effect by the *Senatus-consultum*, that he prosecute those Jurors whom public report accuses of having yielded to corruption in this affair. We trust that our good city of Antwerp will be consoled by this just sovereign decision, and that it will see the solicitude which we bear towards our people, even in the midst of camps, and the circumstances of war.

On which we pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

Given at our Imperial head-quarters at Dresden, Aug. 14, 1813,

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Letters from our squadron off Flushing mention, that on the 17th September the Jason frigate, three brigs, and two cutters, being the whole of the force now off Flushing, were taken, in fine style, close into the enemy's port, by the Commodore, the Hon. Capt. King. The vessels formed a line, took in their sails; they then dressed in colours, having the Spanish over the French, and concluded the display with a salute of 21 guns, in honour of the late victories in Spain, to the no little astonishment of the enemy. The same letter state, that so greatly are the armies of the enemy in want of men, that once more all the best men have been taken from the ships at Flushing, and sent to the Grand Army: this took place about a fortnight ago. They collected in all about 2000.

An order has been recently issued from the War-office, directing that the appointments furnished for the permanent non commissioned officers of the Local Militia, are not to be supplied at the period of the biennial clothing, but once only in four years.

Tuesday last Wm. Grierson was executed at Appleby, in Cumberland, pursuant to his sentence at the last Assizes, for robbing James Bruce. From the time of his commitment, he appeared to be truly penitent; and since receiving sentence of death, he had been attended not only by the Reverend Mr. Metcalfe, Chaplain of the Gaol, but by different Clergymen in the neighbourhood. On Tuesday, (the day appointed for his execution) at nine o'clock he received the Sacrament; and about half an hour afterwards he sent for his fellow prisoners into his cell, and took an affectionate leave of them, admonishing them at the same time to leave off their evil ways, to [illegible] especially sabbath-breaking and [illegible] of which one of them is [illegible] him he presented a b[illegible] frequently to read it [illegible] and more consolati[illegible] than in all other b[illegible] o'clock, a Minister o[illegible] arrived, and had [illegible] him, After the ar[illegible] quarter before 12, [illegible] ward for Gallowhill, the [illegible] malefactors are usually [illegible] the Scotch Minister attended him, and sung several hymns on the road, in which he was joined by some of the country people. At about half-past 12 they arrived at the place of execution, when the prisoner, in a few words, exhorted the people to take warning by his untimely fate: after which he shook hands with the gaoler, and thanked him for his kindness to him during his confinement; he also thanked Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. Scott, the Ministers who attended him, and the persons who joined in singing; after which he gave himself into the hands of the executioner, and resigned his breath almost without a struggle. To the honour of the county of Westmorland it may be noticed, that there has been no other execution in it since the year 1782, when Irving and Grives suffered for the murder of R. Parker, at Hackthorp: consequently, there have been no less than thirty successive maiden assizes at Appleby.

FEVER AT GIBRALTAR.

On the 5th of September a contagious fever made its appearance at Gibraltar, similar to that which proved so fatal in 1804. Its origin was traced to two porters, in City-mill lane, who were both taken ill within six hours of each other, and died in the course of 50 hours afterward. New cases and deaths continued from that day. The following is the list up to the 18th:—

On the	9th	there were	6	sick, and 4 deaths.
	10th	-	8	- 2
	11th	-	7	- 3
	12th	-	37	- 6
	13th	-	20	- 3
	14th	-	27	- 2
	15th	-	30	- 2
	16th	-	32	- 4
	17th	-	38	- 3
	18th	-	50	- 0

The foregoing statement does not include in the number of sick any part of the military, though in the number of deaths they are taken notice of. A lazaretto having, however, been established, intended exclusively for them, the following report of their sick has been obtained.

7th Royal Vet. Bat.	6	sick, of which	2 are convalescent.
4th	11		6
11th Regiment	8		1
26th	17		9
37th	4		2
	56 sick.		20 convalescent.

So that the number of sick, altogether, on the 18th, amounted to 106.

One private letter received by the *Serapis*, mentions that Brigade-Major Hall, of the garrison, had fallen a victim to the disorder.

The fever had been declared contagious by Proclamation, and bills of health forbidden. All strangers had been removed from the garrison, and a number of resident families had quitted it. All the English artificers from the dock-yard had been embarked on board the *Prevoyant* Storeship, for Mahon. Every precaution had been taken to prevent the spread of contagion all infected persons were taken to a lazaretto on the neutral ground; quarantine established over the houses where it had appeared; the town divided into districts; and persons appointed in each to visit every house daily, and report to the Board of Health. From these and other salutary precautions, great hopes were entertained, that, if the fever cannot be conquered, it will be very much checked in its progress. Accounts received from Malta, at Mahon, on the 4th of September, stated, that the deaths had been reduced to two per day, but the accounts were not official.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 11.

By his Excellency Lieutenant-General C. Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the town and territory of Gibraltar.

Whereas proclamations have issued, requiring that all cases of sickness should be reported immediately by owners of houses and principal [illegible] to the Town Major; and it appears that, notwithstanding such injunctions, cases of fever have recently occurred, of which no intimation has been received, or medical assistance applied; and whereas the lives of individuals must become a sacrifice, and the health of the place greatly injured by such occurrence:

Public notice is hereby given, that the regulation is done away, and that henceforth heads of families will be held responsible that all persons taken ill within their dwellings are immediately reported to Dr. [illegible] Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon [illegible] and should any attempt to conceal a case of sickness, by failure to report it, as required by this Proclamation, the person or persons so offending will be forthwith expelled the garrison.

Such parts of the former proclamation as apply to private medical practitioners will continue in full force.

It is further directed, that the doors and windows of houses kept open for the purpose of ventilation; and that openings be immediately made where there is not a free current of air and the lower order of people, who are in the habit of having their doors shut during the day, which effects as much work, are hereby [illegible] that the Serjeants of Districts are ordered to force the doors or windows of all houses that are found in this situation.

By his Excellency's command,

F. STOKES, Act. Sec.

The following extract of a letter from Gibraltar to a respectable merchant in this city, represents the fever as by no means of that alarming nature at first described, and which must tend considerably to allay the uneasiness of those who have friends and relatives at Gibralter:—

"GIBRALTAR, Sept. 18, 1813.

"I have to acquaint you, that this town has within these 2 days been portioned into 27 districts, and inspectors are appointed by the Governor to examine and report all cases of sickness. I am appointed to the largest, and, after carefully examining, reported all healthy. It is well to take precaution where suspicion exists, and I think it will be found shortly, that the reported fever is no more than the one we are accustomed to every year,—a bilious fever, arising from eating melons and other fruit in too great quantities. This affair has caused many persons to quit the garrison.

Yesterday 6th Oct. a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captains Robertson and Boyce were sworn into the command of the Surat Castle and Coutts; the former destined to Batavia and China, the latter to China direct. The Henry Addington was stationed for China direct.

BRITISH NAVAL FORCE.—The following statement of the number and efficiency of the British Naval Force is extracted from the latest Official Returns:—

Of the	Line	fifties	frigates	sloops	bombs	brigs	cutters	schooners
AT SEA.								
	64	11	175	78	6	158	38	48
IN PORT, AND FITTING.								
	26	6	35	33	1	32	4	12
GUARD SHIPS.								
	5	8	3	5	0	0	0	0
HOSPITAL SHIPS, &c.								
	35	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
IN COMMISSION.								
	160	28	155	117	7	190	42	80
IN ORDINARY.								
	67	9	72	33	3	12	1	4
BUILDING.								
	24	6	21	28	1	9	0	0

Of this force there are distributed in the Mediterranean 99 vessels—30 of the line; in the Channel, 78—17 of the line; North Sea and Baltic, 81—7 of the line; off Spain and Portugal, 71—16 of the line; North American coast, 79—18 of the line, 1 fifty.

HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

Most distressing accounts were received yesterday from various parts of the West Indies, respecting the dreadful effects of a late hurricane which occurred in that quarter.

The following is extracted from a Bermuda paper of the 1st of August:

"NASSAU, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1813.

"It falls to our lot to record the most dreadful calamity by which these Islands have been ever afflicted in the memory of man, and which was experienced in the tremendous hurricane with which it pleased Providence to visit them on Monday the 26th ult.

"The dawning of that day exhibited a serenity, calculated to lull to sleep the fears of the most wary; and the breeze freshening on the sky, it was hailed by all as a happy relief from the extreme sultry heat of the atmosphere, which had pressed heavily and unnerved us on the preceding days; but no one saw the approaching storm which lowered behind it.

"At 10 o'clock, the wind increased, and continued increasing, accompanied by short showers of rain. It gained considerably in the course of an hour; at eleven it blew a strong gale, and some of the shipping in the harbour appeared uneasy at their anchorage; but it was not until 12 o'clock that it attained the height which constitutes the commencement of an hurricane, and which soon became evident by its destructive effects upon the waters and upon the shore. Some of the vessels in the harbour were driven from their moorings, and houses began to totter upon their foundations.

"The Courts of Chancery and Admiralty, then sitting, were of necessity adjourned: his Excellency the Governor, and the Members of the Council, in Chancery, and in Admiralty, the Judge, the Lawyers, and officers of court, having for some time awaited an abatement, now anxious for their families' safety, were compelled to literally fight their way on foot through the storm, the use of carriages having already become impracticable. The bay was soon crowded with merchants, ship-owners, mariners, and labourers all busily employed in endeavouring to save lives and property, from the vessels which were driven from their moorings; and every householder, with what assistance he had at hand or could obtain, was [illegible] fortifying his house against the [illegible] ging elements by nailing up and [illegible] doors and windows. But, alas! [illegible] vain the attempts of man to resist the storm of nature! At about half-past two o'clock the hurricane attained its greatest height, and in its *acme* continued, without interval, until five, when it suddenly ceased, and in the space of half [illegible] perfect calm, so perfect, that it [illegible] [illegible] of death after [illegible] [illegible] It was no [illegible] visible. Lives were lost in [illegible] attempts to protect themselves or to save The Government-house, the greater part of the other public buildings, a great number of other houses, the wharfes, the orchards, and gardens were found either wholly or partly destroyed; and all the vessels in the harbour, excepting only Mr. Saunders' schooner *Ellena*, and the prize brig *Santa Ana*, were driven on shore or sunk in the harbour. A scene of ruin presented itself to the view of the beholder, distressing beyond measure to all men not totally bereft of the last spark of glimmering humanity.

"The inhabitants of the colony, well knowing the nature of hurricanes, took every precautionary measure within their reach during the calm, or full, to prepare for its second part, expected from the south west, and which set in with great fury at about six o'clock, and continued until midnight, when it considerably abated, and soon after totally ceased. The southwest storm differed from the north-eastern one by appearing in heavy blasts of a few minutes' duration, repeated after lulls of equal length and the length of these lulls gradually increasing, until it so ceased; whereas the first storm raged without intermission. This last, however, nearly completed the general ruin, and it is believed that if it had raged another hour, scarcely a house would have remained standing in this city, which, before the storm, was considered, in proportion to its size and population, to be one of the most wealthy and the most flourishing in the world.

"One third of the houses have been levelled to the ground; and all have received more or less injury. Property of all description has suffered. Years must elapse ere the losses and injuries sustained can be repaired. Hundreds of families, heretofore comfortable, have been reduced to beggary and want.

"Among the number of Spanish vessels here detained, there is but one which was got off during the lull, after having been driven on shore during the North-east or first part of the hurricane. This was the brig *San Guillelmo*, detained by the *James and Charlotte* privateer. It is owing principally to the zeal of the master, Don Matius Tamariz, who, we understand, was the only one among the whole number of masters of prize ships, that united

his active exertions to those of the captors, to save property, which the remainder viewed with indifference, or with a worse sentiment perhaps, wishing its destruction.

"On the morning after the hurricane, the Governor walked round the City, and having witnessed the destruction and misery it had occasioned, felt it his duty to relieve the sufferers. Immediately upon his return to the Government House, his Excellency summoned his Council, in order, with their advice, to devise the most effectual means to effect his purpose. A meeting was also held of the Members of Assembly; and all coinciding in the humane views of the Governor, it was soon determined to grant a sum of money for that purpose, which they mutually pledged themselves to confirm at the next Session, in the three several branches of the Legislature in General Assembly. Messrs. John Perpall, Andrew Seton, J. Armbrister, John Storr, Michael Malcom, Thomas R. Rigby, John C. Deane, Alexander Forsyth, and James Dunshee, were named a committee for distributing the relief so granted to objects entitled to receive it.

"Since then, the Chamber of Commerce, and Saint Andrew's Society, have voted considerable sums to the same effect; and the Masonic Lodges, it is said contemplate imitating the humane example.

"In further aid, and to render the relief to be afforded the sufferers yet more effectual, a general voluntary subscription has been set on foot, and is rapidly filling. Thus every thing has been done, consistent with the means and resources of the colony, to soften the rigours of the calamity by which it has been afflicted."

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER.)

"BERMUDA, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

"Never has it devolved upon us to record an event so distressing and injurious to the commercial interest, as the gale of Wednesday last. To give an adequate description of its fury and direful consequences, is at present utterly impossible; indeed so extensive is the general injury sustained, and such individual distress and ruin has it occasioned, that to detail its effects minutely, were a most painful task.

"The amount of property destroyed in St. George alone, may be estimated at 200,000l. only five vessels rode out the gale in that harbour; and its wharf, and the shore present an indescribable picture of havock and destruction. The injury experienced throughout the country is very great; many houses were partly unroofed, and trees where very were torn up by the roots, or twisted off by the wind. An Ireland Plantation, one of the wooden houses was literally blown away, and the slate and leads on the stone houses torn off.

"Upwards of 58 sail went on shore at St. George's alone.

CITY BUSINESS.

Yesterday a Common-hall was held, for the purpose of electing a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, when the Recorder opened the proceedings in the usual form. The Lord Mayor, &c. then retired to the Aldermen's room; after which the Common Serjeant, having submitted the names of the Aldermen eligible for the office, that the Livery might select two to be returned to the Court of Aldermen for their choice of one to serve the office, observed, that he was directed by the Sheriffs to inform the Livery, that in their (the Sheriffs') opinion, the choice of the Livery had fallen on Wm. Domville, Esq. Alderman and Stationer, and on M. Wood, Esq. Alderman and Fishmonger.

In a short time the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder returned to the hustings; when the Recorder informed the Livery, that their wishes having been communicated to the Court of Aldermen, they had proceeded to a scrutiny, and that their choice had fallen on Wm. Domville, Esq. Alderman and Stationer.

Mr. Alderman Domville, having been invested with the chain of office, addressed the Livery. He said, he stood before them at rather a late period in life, to return them thanks for the honour they had just conferred on him, in electing him to be their Chief Magistrate. He was well aware how arduous it would be for him to discharge the important duties confided in him by them: but he promised them, that to the best of his abilities, he would render justice impartially, and would cause the rights and privileges of the City to be guarded and respected. To accomplish that great end, he looked with confidence for the able co-operation of those respectable persons behind him, who had already passed the high office of Lord Mayor; and also of those who were still looking forward to it. It would have been to him a great comfort, if he could have addressed them at a moment of profound peace. But, from the successes of our army in the Peninsula, as well those of our Allies in the North of Germany, he had great hopes, that, before the end of his office, he should be enabled to congratulate them on the arrival of that wished for period. He only had to hope that, at the end of his office, his humble endeavours in their service might be rewarded with their thanks; and if so, he should consider it the happiest moment of his life.—(*Great applause.*)

Mr. Griffiths then came forward to move a vote of Thanks to the late Sheriffs, for their upright conduct in office, and for their humanity towards the prisoners in the several gaols. He said, he was sure that all the worthy Gentlemen wished was, the Thanks of the Livery: and that was a high feather in every man's cap that obtained it. They had done their duty, and it would be only wasting their time, and his breath, to say any more on the subject.

Mr. Taddy seconded the motion.

The Resolution was then carried, with only one hand against it.

Mr. Blades then came forward, and thanked the Livery for the honour they had done him, and said, that he could assure them, now that his worthy colleage and he were retiring from office, the promotion of arts, manufactures, and commerce, in the city of London, would be nearest their hearts.

Mr. Hoy, the other late Sheriff, also returned his thanks to the Livery in appropriate terms,

The Hall was then dismissed in the usual manner.

The Court of Aldermen appointed Commissioners for the months of October and November; and a large quantity of gold and silver was sworn to, in order for exportation.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

OF THE POPULATION AND LAND FORCES OF DIFFERENT STATES AT PRESENT ENGAGED IN THE WAR.

Names of the States.	Population	Land Forces.	Remarks.
			or about
Empire of Great Britain	16,531,000	306,760	1 in 54
Russia ..	42,248,000	560,000	75
Austria ..	20,216,000	320,000	63
Kingdom of Prussia ..	4,984,877	250,000	20
Sweden ..	2,326,000	45,000	44
Spain	10,396,000	100,000	104
Portugal ..	3,559,000	30,000	118
Sicily	1,656,000	10,000	165
Duchy of Warsaw ..	3,774,462	30,000	126
Total ..	105,691,339	1,651,760	64
Deduct for Troops indispensable from Great Britain 130,000			
Russia .. 260,000			
Austria .. 100,000			
Prussia .. 50,000		560,000	
Remain	105,691,339	1,091,760	
			or about
Empire of France (incl. all the new Departm.)	42,316,000	600,000	1 in 72
Kingdom of Italy ..	6,719,080	40,000	168
Naples ..	4,964,000	16,000	308
Republic of Switzerland	1,638,000	15,000	109
Confed. of the Rhine	13,560,120	119,000	114
Kingdom of Denmark	2,509,600	74,000	34
United States of North America	6,500,000	20,000	325
Countries not included in the above.			
Part of the Country of Katzeneinbogen ..	18,000		
Principality of Erfurt	50,330		
Illyrian Provinces ..	110,000		
Total ..	78,385,050	874,000	89
Deduct for Troops indispensable from France		190,000	
Remain ..	78,385,050	684,000	
Balance in favour of the Allies	27,206,289	407,760	

EAST INDIA-HOUSE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6th.

Yesterday a numerous Court of Proprietors assembled at the East India House, to discuss the question of increasing the salaries of the Directors. The Minutes of the last Court being read.

Mr. R. Thornton (Chairman), after expressing his regret that the Deputy was absent from illness, stated the object of the present Meeting to be, to take into consideration so much of the bye-laws of the Company as related to the salaries of Directors, in pursuance of a motion, at the last Court, to repeal the enactment which gave 500l. a year to the Chairman and Deputy, and 300l. a year to each of the Directors; and instead of this, to vote 1500l. a year to the Chairman and Deputy, and 1,000l. to every other Director.

Mr. Peter Moore said, that when he had formerly brought forward this motion, it had been objected that full time had not been given for its deliberate discussion. He was happy that he had given way to this suggestion, not that he agreed in the reason, which would rather have applied, had any new specific grant been proposed, but because the delay had given rise to ample discussion out of doors, which had made the policy and advantage of the measure still more apparent. Those who disapproved of the motion, would now have an opportunity of openly avowing such opinion; for his own part, whether he had a personal or political enemy, all he wished was to look him in the face, like his Hon. Friend the General who sat near him (General Harris): He had not, till yesterday, seen any thing like an argument against his motion, when it was said that this was not the time for it: he thought the present was the fittest time, when the Company had begun a new career, which required all the abilities and all the talent that could be bestowed upon it: the prospect, he confessed, did not appear to him at all gloomy, when from calculation, it was evident, that the Indian Revenue ought to return from three to five millions sterling. Mr. P. Moore concluded, by repeating his motion, and recommended that the proposed increase should begin from April last.

Mr. S. Dixon suggested the first of April.—(*A laugh*).

Mr. R. Thornton said, that if an alteration in the original motion was intended, it would be better to make it a distinct resolution.

General Harris, hoped he should not be thought presumptuous in rising to second this proposition: he had the good fortune to have served the Company in high offices in both the Presidencies, which might be considered as a sufficient ground to make him a competent judge of the arduous duties to be performed by East India Directors. It was a maxim of policy in all States, that great services should be well remunerated; a maxim which had always been acted upon by that excellent Governor the Marquis Cornwallis. This maxim ought to be applied at home; and the more, on account of the great exertions of the Directors for the Company's benefit. He should not enlarge upon the subject, which he thought required no discussion, but ought to be carried by the universal voice.

Mr. T. W. Plumer began by observing, that he willingly yielded the point of seconding the motion to a person of such high character and importance as the Honorable General; but he wished also to state his own opinions, that the subject might have all possible discussion. He was not sorry that the subject had been delayed, for it had led to a public canvass of this weighty question. He would state it on broad grounds: it was not whether for specific services, but whether for general services, men situated as the Directors were, should be more amply rewarded. It was a wise maxim, as had been stated, that services should be well remunerated, and that purity was best preserved by independence. This independence should not only be above the reach of temptation, (a thing in this business, and with respect to such persons as were now in contemplation, entirely out of the question); but it should also be fully adequate to the labour undergone, and such as to induce men of the first-rate talents to come forward. True it was, that even under the present salary, all that ability and industry could do, had been done; but justice and policy demanded of them, both as a Company, and as part of the British nation, that the matter should not rest as it now stood. He would ask, if it were possible that by some supernatural means the Company should have reached its present height at once, and not by gradual means.—if its immense revenue and population had started into being, like the Creation by the influence of "the Spirit of God, which moved upon the face of the waters,"—what then would have been thought of the Directors who had raised such a system? It would be seen that the Governor General was clothed with the appearance as well as power of a King; that a Commander in Chief had an immense salary, and all the other departments in proportion: then look to those who have been the origin of all this, and see them endowed with the paltry salary of 300l. a year. (*hear*). He considered the principle of an increased allowance to be established; it only remained to estimate its amount, and the scale at which it ought to be rated. He approved of the proposed sum, because he thought the addition should be gradual. It would be a mere trifle with respect to the whole commerce. To pay inadequately, was not economy, but parsimony; as it was not punctuality to come before your time. The prosperity of the Company was so great, that its funds and revenues were amply sufficient for the burthen. But, say the opponents of the proposition, look at the patronage which the Directors possessed. He was indignant when he heard such language in a Country like this. Was it to be hinted, that high offices were regularly disposed of by sale, when we had corruption exposed at the very steps of the Throne, and even Royalty not seeking to protect itself, though the nation had too much moderation to go to an improper length. Some say, give the patronage to the Proprietors. Could any thing be more absurd? What confusion would result! what a scrambling in one corner for writerships, and in another for cadetships. The Tower of Babel would be but a type of it. But the Directors gave the places to their friends. To whom else should they give them; provided always they took care, (as they had done, and must do), to appoint proper and competent persons? It had been much the fashion to praise the Ministers for their conduct in the late Charter, but it would appear that the Directors had deserved full as much panegyric: the Ministers had given way (he would not say how wisely) to the popular clamour, till on the remonstrances and manly details made by the Directors, the plan was properly modified.

Mr. Kinnaird Smith here called to order alleging that the question of the Charter was irrelevent; and that, if it were pursued, the debate must last till 12 at night, as there were at least 20 persons who wished to offer their opinions.

Mr. R. Thorton thought Mr. Plummer was in order.

Mr. T. W. Plummer, in resuming, said, he would refrain from entering upon the Charter: he merely meant to shew how much the Company were indebted to the Directors. But for them the Empire of the East might have been lost, and they might have exclaimed with Virgil's Shepherd.

"Nos dulcia linguimus arva."

It should be remembered that our Empire was one of opinion, and must be delicately managed. On all these grounds, and independently of public consideration, in point of gratitude, the resolution should be carried.

Mr. S. Dixon would refrain from all observation on the speech of the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, except to ask, what he meant by calling the Indian an Empire of mere opinion, after he had been descanting on its wealth and resources? He felt the greatest regard for the present Directors; but because they had behaved well, was it for that a tax should be imposed on the Company through all future generations? The proposed charge would amount to 17,000l. a year, the interest of 305,000l.; which sum must be appropriated, if, indeed, there was such a sum to be appropriated. The proposers had forgot to state, what surplus fund was to supply the money. He should not have come forward, but for a sort of challenge which the Hon. Mover had given him. He thought the measure would produce much mischief, and no good. If he hired a servant, he should think it his duty to reward him with pay in proportion to his work and labour, but he could not consent to put the Directors on the footing of pounds, shillings, and pence. He hoped there would be no want of Directors even on the present terms: indeed, he had never observed that they were very anxious to relinquish their seats; death sometimes thinned their ranks, but the vacancies were never long unfilled. He was never without a letter or two from persons who intended to start at the first vacancy, or in the sea-phrase, "to lay an anchor to windward." (*laugh.*)

He would ask, whether the matter would stop here? Would not the officers under the Directors ask for additional remuneration, and then could it be calculated what would be the possible expenditure? He could say, that if he thought that any individual Director was anxious that his 300l. should be raised to 1000l. that Director should never again have his vote; but sure he was, that none among them had any wish for this addition. Much had been said of the capacity of the Company; yet, notwithstanding their great resources, they were always in difficulty and debt. A peace was mentioned as likely to benefit their revenues; he could not look at the event with the same hopes. At a peace some of the colonies of France must revert to them; and when the French Army should be disbanded, there would be a large proportion of Officers whose only living would be by their swords. All these would naturally fly to India for employment, and would as naturally find it among the native Powers. Nor did he think that the supposed increase of profit from trade would be greater than the increased facilities of smuggling. He should not have spoken if he had not been challenged; but so called upon, he would say that he opposed the motion with all his soul.

Mr. Hume said, he had formerly signed a requisition to consider this motion; but on maturer deliberation, he had reasoned himself into a conviction of its exceeding impropriety. The Hon. General, for whose military character he felt the greatest esteem, did not appear to him quite so able as a financier. If that skilful Officer had occasion to employ a detachment of military force, he knew very well that his first inquiry must be, what are the supplies! otherwise the detachment would be sacrificed. So it was here. They ought not to begin to act until they saw how their purpose was to be executed. They were about to make a lavish expenditure of what was not their own, for they must borrow: let them pause, and think what would be their opinion of an individual who should act in such a manner. Another Gentleman had talked of a mighty River of wealth; he feared its receiver was a sieve. (*A laugh.*) The state of the foreign colonies in case of peace had been alluded to, but thanks to the Russian campaign, there would not be so many French officers to inundate India; but he conjured the Directors to turn their whole attention to keep the French from India.

With regard to the question, it was certainly expedient that men in high situations should be rewarded: but if this be justice, let it be extended to those who want it most,—not to persons already in affluent situations, but those whose salaries are straitened. There were two methods of rewarding persons in the rank of the Directors—by pecuniary compensation, and by power. Every wise State distributed rewards according to its ability; some it repaid with money, and some with a ribbon or a star. Would it not be degrading to tell the Directors that their services were rated at 700l. per year? He really believed the honour of the situation was the great object in the mind of every Director; and if he thought any one coveted the place, merely to provide for his family, and be a burthen to the Company, he, for one, would refuse that man his vote. He thought it an insult on the Directors to put the matter on the footing of pecuniary reward. (*Hear.*) For the last two centuries, during which the Company had been formed and elevated to its present greatness, the persons who had conducted their affairs with such splendour, had been actuated solely by zeal and honourable ambition. It was not till the commencement of the last charter that a law, which he thought should never have been passed, gave salaries to the Directors; and he considered the present motion as merely an erroneous amendment of an erroneous policy. Instead of receiving an additional pay, it would be more for the honour of the Directories to throw up the present paltry salary. (*a laugh.*) It had been stated in a publication, that many able men were prevented from soliciting the Direction on account of the smallness of the salary; and it was asked, "What! would you deprive the Company of such men as Malcolm, Sydenham, and Monroe, for the sake of 700l. a year?" Such a remark was an insult to those eminent characters. He was certain, that if other circumstances did not prevent them, these Gentlemen would never keep back for so mean a consideration. There was another point of view in which the question should be considered. It was necessary for every individual to maintain a certain character—so it was with the Company. Every year repeated orders were sent to India—retrench, retrench, retrench. For the sake of consistency, let them begin retrenchment at home. In 20 years, if this measure were dropped, there would be a saving to the Company of 507,000l., or at compound interest, of 804,000l. Would they not be to blame if they began their system of retrenchment abroad by an increase of expenditure at home? While malice and envy were so vigilant against the Company, they should take care to do nothing which might affect its respectability, especially in the Executive Department.

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The character of the preſent Directors ſtood juſtly in a very high point of view. There were ſome of them men of very ſuperior talent, and who had rendered very important ſervices to the Company; but did it follow, that becauſe there were ſome among them poſſeſſed of very ſuperior talent, that all ſhould on that account be equally rewarded? Was it right that A. and B ſhould be rewarded on account of the deſerts of C. & D? The hand of death might, in three or four years, take away one half of the preſent Court. Would it, then, be right that on account of the merits of the preſent Directors, the Company ſhould be perpetually ſaddled with an increaſed expenditure, to reward the ſervices of men who were now unknown to them? It was ſaid, that the Directors were not remunerated in proportion to their ſervices. It was neceſſary, however, in conſidering this queſtion, to recollect the high and honourable ſituations which they were placed in. Had not they ſons, nephews, and relations, which they were by their patronage enabled to provide for? If the Clerk had read over the names of perſons employed in the China department, it would be ſeen that the names were the ſame as thoſe of many of the Directors. Was it nothing, then, to the Directors to be able in this manner to provide for their families? He would venture to ſay, that 20,000l. would not be any remuneration at all to any individual Director for the laſt twenty years, in compariſon to the favours which his family had received during that time, in conſequence of his holding the ſituation of Director. A great deal had been ſaid about this patronage not bringing any money into the pockets of the Directors. If it produced what was equivalent to money,—if it produced money's worth,—it was exactly the ſame thing. A father could not aſk money for his ſon; but if by his patronage he was enabled to provide for his ſon, this patronage muſt be conſidered as a real remuneration for the father's ſervices. As this patronage had, in a few inſtances, been diſpoſed of for money, it was not difficult to aſcertain the market value of it. If, then, this, which was money's worth, and would bring a high price if it could be brought to market, was given away to a ſon, a niece, or a daughter, it muſt be conſidered as a remuneration for the ſervices of the Directors who had the power ſo to beſtow it. In eſtimating the value of this patronage, he ſhould follow the example, and the precedent, of a Gentleman who had been the champion of the Company, and had publiſhed various works in ſupport of them. This Gentleman, at a time that it was ſuppoſed that the patronage would be taken away from the Directors by Miniſters, valued the patronage that Miniſters would ſo acquire at 350,000l. per annum. It was abſurd to talk of the Directors diſpoſing of all this patronage in the moſt diſintereſted manner. Unleſs in the caſe of providing for their own family and relations, it muſt be ſuppoſed that for all the favours they granted, they expected in return other favours or at leaſt obligations. When it was conſidered that in the laſt 20 years, the Directors had had the diſpoſal of 770 writers' ſituations, (which, although they had ſometimes produced above 3,000. he would only rate at 2,000l. each), and 4423. cadetſhips, for which many would give 500l., but which he would only rate at half the price of Commiſſions in the King's ſervice; this would give (independent of the Chaplains and Marine Cadets,) a patronage which he conſidered that he was eſtimating too low in rating it at 136,000l. per annum. As the Board of Control was allowed a patronage equal to two Directors, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman had a double patronage; if this ſum were divided by 28, it would be found that the patronage of each Director was worth 4,864l. yearly, and that of the Chairman and Deputy double that amount: he believed that it would be generally allowed that this was not a very inadequate remuneration for the ſervices of the Directors. This, however, was by no means the whole of the patronage which the Directors poſſeſſed. They reſerved to themſelves the appointments to many of the ſhips, ſome of which made double voyages. For the appointment to one of thoſe ſhips, many perſons would be willing to give 500l., if money could purchaſe it; but if money could not obtain it, ſtill the value of the patronage remained the ſame. Their patronage extended alſo to the Barriſters and Attornies allowed to practiſe in India; and there was an inſtance, where an Attorney, (he believed of the name of Morris,) who had practiſed for above ten years in India, was ſuſpended from practice, on its being diſcovered that his firſt appointment was not regular. The Directors had alſo the whole patronage of the Eaſt India-houſe, the wharfs, buildings, and colleges. Formerly the Directors had alſo advantages on the purchaſe of goods to be ſent to India; but they had given up that for ſeveral years. The value at which the Writer, to whom he had alluded, eſtimated the patronage likely to be transferred to Miniſters was 3,357,000l. in the courſe of ten or eleven years. He did not conceive that his Majeſty's Miniſters were nearly as well paid as the Directors, and yet their ſervices were at leaſt as arduous, and required as much talent. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had a ſalary of only 1,800l. a year. The Secretaries of State had 6,000l. a year each; but it would be recollected that they were neceſſarily put to expences which the Directors did not incur. The Cabinet and other dinners which they were obliged to give, abſorbed the whole of their ſalaries; whereas the weekly dinners of the Directors were paid for by the Company. The revenues of India were leſs by a million than the year preceding; and the expenditure greater by near half a million. This was, therefore, not a time for adding any thing unneceſſarily to the expenditure. He had at firſt intended to move, as an amendment, that it ſhould be referred to a Committee, to conſider and report upon the propriety of an increaſe, as he thought that, if the addition was refuſed, it ſhould be refuſed with a good grace. There had been various opinions about the beſt mode of diſpoſing of this patronage. Many thought that it ſhould fairly be brought to market, and, as far as cadetſhips, he could, [illegible] impropriety in their being ſold, than [illegible] commiſſions in the regular army. He, however, [illegible] diſapproved of the manner in which the Directors [illegible] diſpoſed of the patronage; and thought it reaſonable and natural, that they ſhould [illegible] relations and friends, if equally fit for the ſituations which they had the appointment of. He thought, at the ſame time, that the Directors ſhould conſider [illegible] their ſituations, and the patronage [illegible] as ſufficient remuneration [illegible] of them had received [illegible] company which had [illegible] a Mercaſtle, and [illegible] conceived that it was by [illegible] that ſuch high ſervices were [illegible].

Mr. Luſhington began by ſaying, that from the very deſultory manner in which the laſt ſpeaker had argued this queſtion, he found it a matter of great difficulty to follow him. He could not but think, however, that he had been guilty of a moſt remarkable inconſiſtency when, in the firſt part of his ſpeech, he dwelt at ſuch length on the purity and diſintereſtedneſs with which the Directors ſhould conceive the honour of their ſituations a full reward for their ſervices, and yet, in the latter part, he preſented a moſt humiliating view of the Court of Directors in calculating the market value of all thoſe ſituations which it was within the patronage of the Court of Directors to beſtow. The ideas of the honourable proprietor appeared to him to be wild, viſionary, and impracticable, and not to be at all founded on the principles of human nature, or the motives of human action. It appeared to him, that his gallant friend and relative (General Harris) had laid down the only ſubſtantial maxims which ought to govern the Court upon the preſent occaſion. He muſt deprecate the manner in which the ſentiments ſo delivered had been referred to by a proprietor. It was the arguments, and not the man, that ſhould have been alluded to. But was it fair to infer, that becauſe his gallant Friend had conducted their armies with unexampled ſucceſs in India, he was leſs qualified than any other Proprietor to ſpeak on a queſtion of public expenditure or economy? It was not, however, only in the field that his gallant Friend had rendered ſervices to the Company; but he had alſo filled ſome of the moſt important Civil ſituations. The maxim, however, which the gallant General had ſtated, was one the moſt univerſally acknowledged in political economy. It had been practiſed by former Courts; and from the time that it was introduced generally in India, order and ſucceſs took the place of diſappointment and confuſion. It had been always found the trueſt economy to pay liberally thoſe from whom important ſervices were expected. The Utopian principles which the laſt Speaker had held forth, of gratuitous ſervices, were not found in human nature, and were diſapproved of by the ableſt men who ever wrote upon thoſe ſubjects. In mentioning the names of Mr. Burke, and the Marquis Cornwallis, he meant to reſt his opinion on authorities, at leaſt equal to any that could be found in that Court. Mr. Burke, who was a warm friend to all practicable economy, expreſſly ſtates in his book, "that in all high offices, if they are duly diſcharged, the perſons holding the office muſt neceſſarily, in ſome degree neglect his private affairs. If, then his care is that the State ſhall receive no detriment, it becomes the duty of the State to take care that his fortunes ſhall ſuffer no detriment on that account. If men were to offer to do thoſe duties without ſalaries, they ſhould not be permitted ſo to do. An honourable and fair profit to the individual was the beſt ſecurity which the State had againſt avarice or rapacity." In fact, the curbing of thoſe fair profits for ſervices, tended more to robbing the public, than to making any important ſaving for them. That public ſervants ſhould receive ſalaries proportioned to their ſervices, was a principle engraved on the mind of every ſtateſman. It 300l. a year was once conſidered ſufficient for an Eaſt India Director, it ſhould be conſidered how long ago it was that that ſum was fixed how much inferior in value that ſum now is to what it was at the time it was fixed, and now much the buſineſs had since increaſed. The Gentleman who ſpoke laſt was guilty of a ſtrange forgetfulneſs in the compariſon which he made of the emoluments of the Directors with thoſe of his Majeſty's Miniſters. He had ſtated his eſtimate of the value of the Directors patronage againſt the ſalaries of Miniſters, but quite forgot to take into the account the patronage which his Majeſty's Miniſters have. If Lord Melville, in the laſt two months, that he has been Firſt Lord of the Admiralty had been able to give appointments to different Captains, by which they made 10 or 20,000l. did he mean to argue, that Lord Melville, on that account, ſhould have no ſalary? Or, when Lord Grenville was in office, did he ſuppoſe that he ought not to have taken the ſalary of Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, becauſe he was at the ſame time Auditor of the Exchequer, and had the diſpoſal of places of great profit? Lord Cornwallis was as ſtrong a friend to economy as any man, and yet he ſtated in his public diſpatches "that inſtead of economy, he ſhould conceive it the moſt culpable prodigality, which would be ruinous to India and the Company, to withhold that expenditure which was neceſſary for the good government of India." On this principle the Servants of the Company in India were liberally paid, and upon this principle he thought it neceſſary for the good adminiſtration of the affairs of the Company, that the Directors ſhould be liberally paid. He thought that public rewards ſhould be proportioned to the ſervices required, and that the paltry ſum of 300l. was no remuneration for the ſervices of a Director. It had been ſtated, that they had moſt of them private buſineſs to attend to. He would much rather that the ſalary ſhould be ſo ample as to allow them to give their whole attention to the buſineſs of the Company.

Mr. Lowndes began by requeſting that he might receive the ſame indulgence as the other Proprietors and that he ſhould not be called to order, unleſs every other Member was alſo to be called to order that deviated from the queſtion. He had exerted his beſt abilities for part of the laſt century,—and the whole of this,—(a laugh)—to underſtand thoſe queſtions that came before the Court, and to deliver his opinions upon them. He acted from motives purely diſintereſted, and yet he was almoſt always interrupted and laughed at—(laughing). If this motion was carried, it was his intention, as an humble Proprietor, to ſell out all his ſtock, as he thought it would be the beginning of a new era, which might peculiarly be called the era of corruption. In delivering his honeſt ſentiments, he might ſometimes cut rather a ridiculous figure; but certainly not ſo ſilly or ridiculous a figure as he made in the newſpapers. (Loud laughing.) He was there repreſented either as a madman, or a cypher: of the two, he would certainly chooſe to be repreſented as a cypher. Now at though he was not much indebted to the Newſpapers, and they paid no compliments to him, yet he would pay compliments to them, and ſay, that he thought the Editors of the London newſpapers had done more good to the Country, and injury to Buonaparte, than all the armies which had been drawn in array againſt him. (laughing, and cries of order, order). He would ſay, that in his opinion, the Editor of The Times, in unmaſking and expoſing Buonaparte, had done as much ſervice to the common cauſe, as any General that had fought againſt him. He would add that the Editors of ſome other papers, had alſo rendered great ſervices in this way. So that whatever way the Newſpapers thought proper to ſpeak of him, he ſhould ſpeak of them with reſpect. When he firſt ſaw the notice of this motion, he imagined that there was a ſcarcity of candidates for the place of Directors; but he ſoon found that the candidates were as numerous as ever, and, therefore, he could not believe that the renumeration was inſufficient. This was the principle of the celebrated Adam Smith: "When (ſaid that celebrated writer,) public ſervants are not ſufficiently paid, there will be always a ſcarcity of candidates properly qualified for thoſe ſituations." Now, as there was evidently not a ſcarcity of candidates, he thought ſigning upon thoſe principles, that the Directors were adequately paid. He was happy to hear the able ſtatement which Mr. Hume had made of the value of the patronage of the Directors, as it ſupported the opinion he had ſo often delivered that it ſhould be taken from the Directors, and given to the Proprietors. He agreed in the principle of paying public ſervants liberally; but he did not with the money to be paid both in ſalary and perquiſites. If the Directors would give up the candles' ends and cheeſe parings, he had no objection to giving them 2000l. a year each; but if they were determined to keep the candles-ends and cheeſe parings, he did not approve of their bread being buttered on both ſides. (Loud laughing.) It was this patronage, of which the Directors only had the benefit, which made the Company odious to the public. Now if he, as a proprietor, muſt have his ſhare in the odium, he alſo wiſhed to have his ſhare in fingering the cash. (a laugh.) He thought that from this patronage a fund might be created ſufficient to pay the Directors 2000l. a year each, and to leave ſomething over for the proprietors. This would be perfectly conſiſtent with the principles quoted from Mr. Burke, and the Marquis Cornwallis, as then thoſe high public ſervants would be liberally rewarded for their ſervices. Taking away the perquiſites, and giving good ſalaries in lieu of them, was exactly what all thoſe writers for economy recommended to be done. As for the preſent ſalary of 300l. per annum, it certainly was not a remuneration for the duties performed; but then the perquiſites were ſufficient. The preſent ſalary was only a blind; for if it was once ſtated that the Directors had no ſalaries, it would be letting the cat out of the bag: every body would then anſwer, that if they had not ſalaries, they had perquiſites, which were better.

Mr. Boſanquet ſaid the preſent was a moſt important queſtion, and the ſilence of the Gentlemen behind the bar was liable to be miſconſtrued: to the ſilence hitherto preſerved, he truſted a liberal conſtruction would be given; but to prevent miſtakes, he ſhould now ſpeak, as ſuch ſilence might be regarded as acquieſcence in the motion that had that day been made. He was of opinion, that the propoſition ſubmitted to the Court ſhould not be acquieſced in, (Hear, hear.) Much had been ſaid upon the ſubject of the patronage attached to the ſituation of a Director; but ſuch patronage always entered into the account of the remuneration conferred upon them; and for himſelf he truſted that the patronage he enjoyed had been properly beſtowed, which he conceived to be a legitimate conſideration for ſervices performed. He, in common with his colleagues, felt grateful to the Mover and Seconder of the motion; but ſtill the motion itſelf ought not to be entertained (Hear, hear.) For himſelf, he never intended to encourage or to acquieſce in the propoſition.

Mr. Grant (the Director) felt much reluctance to ſpeak on this ſubject, which he originally meant not to have done; and had been induced to depart from that reſolution, from ſome obſervations made ſince the Court had met. The preſent ſubject had began with the Proprietors, and with them alſo it ought to end; but having been particularly alluded to by an Honourable Member, (Mr. Hume,) he had felt it his duty to come forward. His remarks ſhould be limited to the nature of the caſe and the views he had taken of the ſubject. In the deciſion of the queſtion, he perſonally could have little intereſt. He had ſerved for twenty years without a word about ſalary, and ſhould reap no advantage from any increaſe that might be given. He had ſtill two years to ſerve the Company; and at his period of life, could have but little intereſt in any queſtion of the kind. He truſted however, there would be no difference betwixt him and his conſtituents, as in any caſe he ſhould be equally ready to do his duty. The queſtion was now before the public, and involved in it the credit of the Proprietors. It certainly was one that called for much and ſerious deliberation; and, as to a Committee, he thought he beſt way would be to refer it to a certain number of Proprietors. His own ſentiments differed from thoſe of ſome others for whom he had the moſt ſincere regard. Some of the Directors had a larger portion of their time at their own command; while others had a leſs. To ſome, the patronage was an object of great importance; while to others it was, from various conſiderations, of inferior value. But the queſtion ſhould be determined, upon the general principle, of what was a fair remuneration for the ſervice performed. Pecuniary remuneration had always been given to the Directors; and the queſtion was, what ſum of money ſhould be the ſtandard of reward? To decide this queſtion, more was required than the deſultory diſcuſſion of a few hours in that Court, and the public would be more ſatisfied with a deciſion formed on mature deliberation, than with one that might ſpring from the feelings of the moment. As to the quantum of remuneration, he ſhould ſay nothing, and only wiſhed to divert it of ſome appendages that had, in his opinion, been very improperly joined to it. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hume) had alluded to ſome obſervations of his in the Houſe of Commons, that the Directors had not come into office from private views. He did not recollect, whether he had made ſuch an obſervation; but it certainly contained nothing contrary, either to his principles, or to his conduct: but that obſervation, whether made or not, did not bear upon the preſent queſtion. The Honourable Gentleman had deſcribed at great length the patronage enjoyed by the Directors, and according to him, it was an object of private emolument. but, ſaid the Hon. Gentleman, they ſhould give their ſervices from a principle of honour alone; that aſſertion, however, had been ſufficiently refuted by his Honourable Friend (Mr. Luſhington), and the powerful authorities he had produced. Such a principle was peculiarly inapplicable to India affairs. Formerly, the ſituation of Director was one of much more eaſe than it latterly had been; and a man might, conſiſtently with other engagements and avocations, have done his duty in that capacity; but now, the greater part of his time muſt be devoted to his function as a Director, and ſtill greater ſacrifices would be neceſſary under the new charter. To look for active and efficient ſervice, merely from the influence of the principle of public honour, was abſolutely impoſſible. No man in juſtice to his own family could give his ſervices wholly gratuitouſly. Indeed, the extravagancies into which the Hon. Gentleman had fallen on this ſubject, was one of the main reaſons for his breaking that ſilence which otherwiſe he had determined to preſerve. When Gentlemen in the Direction had ſons, then the patronage attached to their ſituations became valuable, but this was not always the caſe. He could ſtate that out of 30 Directors not above 18 had relations in India; ſo that nearly one half had no intereſt in the patronage.

Mr. Howarth thought the ſubject would be much better diſcuſſed in a Committee than at a public Meeting like the preſent, and conceived it was not in human nature that men ſhould do their duty without an adequate remuneration; and the ſalary was now inadequate. He thought the preſent ſtate of attendance had not been noticed, and that there was no bye-law to enforce a more regular one. No addition of ſalary ſhould be given without ſtipulating for a punctual attendance. He ſhould move as an amendment upon the original motion, that this reſolution be referred to a ſelect committee to take it into their conſideration, and to report upon the ſame.

Mr. Davis ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Alderman Atkins had thought, that after what had fallen from the Honourable Director who had ſpoken firſt, he ſhould not have been obliged to have gone into the queſtion. It would be vain to apply to Government to be relieved from the property-tax, if they thought the Company were able to pay it; and the propoſed increaſe of ſalary would be taken for a proof of that ability. He was ſorry the Court of Directors had not put an extinguiſher upon ſuch a propoſition as the preſent, and which he wiſhed to do with perfect cordiality on both ſides. The Worthy Alderman then addreſſing the Chair with much animation, aſked, if it could be ſaid, that Committes were always appointed as they ought to be, and if it were not ſometimes difficult to form a Court. If the Proprietors were ſatisfied that there would be a conſtant attendance, and a fair exertion of ability, there would be no doubt on the ſubject of remuneration. The preſent queſtion ſhould be deferred by mutual conſent, and might be done either by the previous queſtion, or by a motion to adjourn. He wiſhed to have an active body of Directors; and to ſecure that, he would give even more than 1,000l. per annum. He was diſpoſed, either to move the previous queſtion, or an adjournment, as might be moſt agreeable to the Court of Directors.

The Chairman (Mr. R. Thornton) ſtated, that the Directors wiſhed to leave the whole to the Proprietors, with whom it had originated, and by whom they (the Directors) had now been placed before the public.

Mr. Grant explained, and ſtated, that there were frequently two or three Courts held in a week, beſides Committes. Four Special Courts had been lately appointed in conſequence of the New Charter.

Mr. Cotton (a Director) approved of a Select Committee, though he thought the propoſed addition too much. He wiſhed the original motion to be withdrawn, and the amendment to come in the ſhape of a motion.

After ſome farther obſervations on the part of Mr. Atkins, Mr. Thirlwall, Mr. Moore, the Chairman, Mr. Plummer, and Mr. Howarth, the original motion was withdrawn, and the amendment of Mr. Howarth, with an alteration on the part of Mr. Atkins, was carried, "That a Select Committee be appointed to take into conſideration, and to report upon the expediency of increaſing the allowance of the Directors of the Eaſt India Company."

A Committee of 15. was then appointed, five to be a quorum. Among the names were thoſe of Mr. Howarth, Mr. Moore, Mr. Alexander, Mr. R. Jackſon, Mr. A. Baring, Mr. Luſhington, Mr. Hume, and others.

The Court then adjourned at a quarter paſt five o'clock.

LONDON,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1813.

Diſpatches from Field Marſhal the Marquis of Wellington, of the 27th ultimo were received yeſterday, incloſing reports from Lord William Bentinck, of the 15th and 17th, the ſubſtance of which was publiſhed in the following Bulletin:—

"*War Department, Oct. 6.*

"Diſpatches have been received from Field Marſhal the Marquis of Wellington, dated the 27th ultimo incloſing reports from Lord William Bentinck of the 15th and 17th of September.

"From theſe it appears, that the enemy having collected a very conſiderable force in front of his Lordſhip's army, made an attack early on the morning of the 13th ultimo upon the advanced guard, poſted at the paſs of Ordall.

"The advance conſiſted of the 2d battalion of the 27th regiment, the Calabrian free corps, four rifle companies of the King's German Legion, a brigade of Portugueſe artillery, amounting altogether to eleven hundred men, and three Spaniſh regiments, who for ſeveral hours made a moſt gallant and ſucceſsful reſiſtance; but being overpowered by the numbers oppoſed to them, were forced to give way. The loſs ſuſtained will, it is believed, not prove ultimately very conſiderable, as many of thoſe men who had been compelled to ſhelter themſelves in the mountains had ſince rejoined the army. The rapid advance of the enemy rendered it neceſſary to abandon two field pieces and two mountain-guns.

"On the 14th, Lord William Bentinck deemed it adviſable to retire to Vendrilla, and from thence to the neighbourhood of Tarragona.

"The retreat was effected without any loſs, notwithſtanding the attempts of the enemy's ſuperior cavalry, which were uniformly repulſed by the charges made by the 20th light dragoons, and the huſſars of the King's German Legion. The enemy finding no impreſſion could be made, retired on the 17th behind the Lobregat."

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing:

Killed.

22d Light Dragoons—Captain Hanſon.
2d Batt. 27th Regt.—Lieut. and Adjutant Taylor.
Roll's Rifle Company—Lieut. Segeſſer.

Wounded.

General Staff—Col. F. Adam, ſeverely, not dangerouſly; Lieut. Campbell, Marine Artillery, D. A. A. ſeverely, not dangerouſly.

Brunſwick Huſſars—Lieut. Scheffer, Cornet Michelor, and Cornet Ahlers (ſince dead).

Portugueſe Artillery—Lieut. T. F. Madeira, ſlightly.

2d Batt. 27th Regt.—Lieut.-Col. Reeves, Captains Mill and Windſor, Lieuts. Macpherſon, Drewe, Manby, Talbot, and Shea ſeverely, not dangerouſly; Aſſiſtant-Surgeon Fitzgerald, ſlighty.

Calabrian, Free Corps—Lieut. Taranta.

Rifle Company, 4th German Legion—Lieut. Graffe, ſeverely, ſince dead; Lieut. Backmeiſter, ditto.

MISSING.

2d Bat. 27th—Lieut. Steele, Enſign Latham, ſeverely wounded.

Calabreſe Free Corps—Captains Olivera and Choiſell, and Lieutenant Vita.

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